

# The Lacombe Guardian

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## Germany and Austria Bankrupt

London, June 26.—A well-informed neutral banker, who returned recently from Vienna, gave the Times the following account of the financial position of Austria and Germany:

"Money is plentiful in Austria—that is to say, paper money, and silver and nickel coins. More than \$1,000,000,000 of paper money has been issued in the dual monarchy since the beginning of the war. The gold covering for paper circulation has decreased during the same time from nearly \$360,000,000 to \$150,000,000, but gold is melted only for purchases of food and war materials from abroad, and these are restricted to a minimum.

"If hostilities were to cease and peace were to be signed tomorrow, Austria-Hungary would immediately become bankrupt. She might be able to pay a dividend of 11 per cent. to her creditors, but not more.

"Germany also would be bankrupt, though in her case the gold might be as high as 15 or 16 per cent.

"Austrian and German financiers are buoyed up by the belief that a huge war indemnity will be secured and that the enemy will have to pay for all her expenditures."

## BRITISH SHELL HITS AS- PHYXIATING GAS TANK BEHIND GERMAN LINES

Northern France, June 19.—Although there has been no significant fighting in the Belgian district to the north, where a German stock-house has been captured, and further south near Soissons, where the French have been making gains, there is little to chronicle along the position where the British and Germans are facing each other.

A Canadian officer who has been along the lines in the last few days tells me the peaceful character of the front is remarkable. Now and again there occur some artillery duels, the Germans often blazing away where they think some strengthening of a position is being done by us.

Tuesday evening a shell from one of our biggest howitzers caught what must have been a main storage tank for asphyxiating gas. Fortunately the wind was slightly in our favor and the vapor floated into the enemy's reserve trenches. Early in the morning British airmen discovered enemy engineers fitted with respirators, busy applying antidotes.

As a retaliation an enemy tank flew over Flaminghe behind Ypres, where the Canadian advanced hospital is still stationed, and attempted to bomb the hospital. The hospital fortunately escaped and every one around Canadian headquarters is wearing a satisfied smile which does not augur well for the enemy when they next get to grips with him. English staff officers who visit the camp are amazed at the spirit the Canadians keep up. "They are asking already if they can have a place in the next fight," said one British officer friend to me Tuesday.

## IMPOSE A TAX UPON PROF- ITS LATEST MOVE.

London, June 19.—The government appears to have abandoned, at least for the present, any idea of resorting to compulsory organization of industries for the production of munitions. David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, when he first broached the idea of compulsion in public, was vigorously attacked by radicals and labor members who strongly opposed compulsion, either in relation to the army or for industrial purposes, arguing that such methods would produce in Great Britain the evils seen in

the German military system.

Mr. Lloyd George's conference with union leaders has resulted in an agreement upon a bill which will be introduced in the house next week. This bill will be rushed with all possible haste. It will give the government power to prohibit strikes or lockouts in controlled factories and provide that all questions of wages and conditions of employment be settled by a specially appointed tribunal.

The bill contains no provisions for compulsion, or even compulsory registration by the male population, but will enable the opening of rolls of volunteers who are prepared to work in any factory controlled by the government for a period of six months. In all such controlled establishments producing munitions, restrictive rules and the practices of the trades unions will be suspended and the profits of the employers limited.

It was announced in parliament on behalf of the government that it was intended to impose a special tax on profits and that a measure with this object in view was being considered. As far as is known the employers generally are not offering open resistance to this plan, which probably will form part of the budget of the new chancellor of the exchequer, Reginald McKenna. The budget, according to the Times, promises to be the most terrific instrument of taxation in British fiscal history.

## 200 KILLED IN AIR RAID UP- ON CARLSRUHE CITY.

London, June 19.—A Rotterdam dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph reports the damage done at Karlsruhe by the action of the French squadron of aeroplanes was much greater than the papers were allowed to state.

"Two hundred persons were killed," says the correspondent, "and 450 bombs were dropped, one destroying almost one of the ducal palaces. Others destroyed a number of factories engaged in manufacturing shells. A great panic was caused and the victims will be buried secretly at night.

"The people are ignorant of the failure of the anti-aircraft measures and they complain that no signals of the approaching French aviators were given."

## MORE BUYING-OF REMOUNTS FOR THE WEST.

Ottawa, June 11.—Until recently the British war office purchases of horses were confined in a great measure to Eastern Canada and the Canadian government had the west for their own purposes. This has now been changed and British buyers will invade the west and secure cavalry remounts and artillery horses for the Imperial forces.

As no other cavalry is being recruited in Canada for the present, all demands for that arm of the service have been satisfied; our own requirements are for artillery and army service corps. Major-General Benson, in charge of British remount depots in Canada, has returned to Ottawa, and it is understood that purchases in the west will start as soon as the proper arrangement can be made. The British remount officers will shortly start buying in the west.

## GERMANY FEARS THAT NEW ENEMIES ARE COMING.

London, June 7.—"The German newspapers," says the Exchange Telegraph's Amsterdam correspondent, "while admitting that the fall of Przemyśl is a satisfactory achievement, warn the public against attaching exaggerated importance to it, declaring that this event is overshadowed in importance by the threatening situation created by the attitude of the United States, Roumania and Bulgaria. Private messages from Berlin are pessimistic, and a rupture with the three countries is feared at an early date."

## Canadian Losses Increasing

Ottawa, July 2.—Casualties lists received since yesterday indicate the Canadians were in action June 17, the losses on that date including 36 killed, 10 wounded, 13 missing and 2 prisoners of war taken by the Germans. The third heaviest action in which the Canadians have taken part occurred on June 15, when the first and second battalions lost heavily. A part from three batteries were relieved in the trenches by the third and fourth, or the losses reported on June 17 was sustained largely by the batteries. Canadian casualties have now reached 9,667. The killed number 1,611; the wounded 6,300, and the missing 1,656.

## BROOKSLEY BOYS AT THE FRONT.

Regarding the boys who volunteered from here for service on the continent, Sergt. F. W. Barton is still in Bedfordshire County Hospital with a gunshot wound in the foot. Sergt. W. B. Bottomley, reported wounded in hand, was only two days away from his regiment. Private Vic A. Sney is in the Stanley hospital, Liverpool; he was hit in the head and arm. Bugler A. H. Scott was all right when last heard of, June 4th.

Foster Thompson, Fountainstown, hit in arm.

Percy Blythe, who joined the Princess Pals, reported wounded. Peterson, who went some years ago for Mr. W. S. Paisley, enlisted at Erskine, reported killed in action.

With the second contingent at Shoreham, England, we have at the front, Private L. Rogers, R. Garner, W. Smith and J. Rammle.

The Brooksley Red Cross report will be published next week.

## SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CAMP MEETING.

The Adventists will hold their annual conference and camp meeting in Lacombe, July 8 to 18. Prominent speakers from abroad are expected, among whom are Pastor Geo. F. Enoch, returned missionary from India; Evangelist Luther Warren, of Vancouver; Elder G. F. Haffner, of Chateau, Mo., and Elder Henry S. Shaw, President of the Western Canadian Conference. All the ministers of this province and many of the laity will be present at this conference, when new officers will be elected for the ensuing conference year. Preaching services will be held in the morning, afternoon and evening, as well as special business meetings and meetings for the youth and children. The camp is located on the old fair grounds just off Barnett Ave. and the Calgary and Edmonton trail.

## THE EXHIBITION.

Thanks to the good work of President Evans and other members of the Lacombe Agricultural Society, the Central Alberta Exhibition will be held as usual this year. Price lists are now in the hands of the printers and will be ready for mailing within the next two or three weeks.

Up until a week ago, owing to the difficulties of financing, the Board had almost concluded that there would be no fair this year. This was not in accordance with the views of the President, however, and he got his own committee of the Board into line, and started a campaign for funds, the result of which has exceeded all expectations. The citizens and farmers responded to the call, and now money ample for the occasion has been secured and the Lacombe Exhibition of 1915 will be a success.

The price list has been thor-

oughly revised, prices increased in several classes, and other classes inserted. Every breed of horses and cattle, sheep and hogs, poultry, etc., is on the list.

To the citizens and farmers of the district the thanks of the Board of Directors is due, and the Agricultural Society is to be congratulated on having a president who does not let little things like money stand in his way when the welfare of the district is at stake.

## RED CROSS NOTES.

At the general meeting of the Red Cross Society on Friday last it was decided to send \$76 to the Society in Calgary, \$50 of this to be used for the upkeep of the two beds donated by Lacombe to the Canadian Hospital at Cliveden, England, and \$26 for medical supplies.

A fifth bale containing 20 cotton nightgowns, 49 surgical shirts, 45 pairs hand knitted socks, 2 pairs pyjamas, 2 coats for pyjamas, 2 flannel top shirts, 1 dozen soldier's handkerchiefs, 1 bundle mouth wipers, 1 bundle old linen, was shipped to Calgary today.

The members of the Red Cross heard with regret that Mrs. Thorne had resigned from the leadership of the girl's branch. It is to be hoped that she will reconsider this decision.

The ladies interested in knitting for the Red Cross will please meet at the home of Mrs. Urquhart on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

There will be a meeting of the members of the Red Cross on Friday evening next in the Presbyterian Church, at 7.30 to discuss ways and means of serving refreshments at the excursion to the Experimental Farm in July. A special effort is being made to raise some money for hospital supplies for our Canadian soldiers, and we hope all will do their utmost to help in every way possible.

## EXAMINATIONS

Following is the list of successful pupils in the examinations just closed:

From Grade VII. to Grade VIII.—Lella Titworth, 81 per cent.; Gladys Watson, 80; Willie Bowness, 77; Ethel Beebe, 71; Christine Haynes, 69; Rhea Gilmore, 68; Fleming Gilmore, 68; Otha Lockery, 66; Annie Steed, 65; Elton Bowness, 63; Marie Langrock, 62; Winale Winter, 62; Maude Pocock, 61; Lavina Raymond, 60; Harry Vickerson, 60; Ethel Hill, 58; Morris Tees, 58; Harry Fortune, 56; Albert Boardman, 55; Martha Steed, 51. From Grade VI. to Grade VII.—Jimmy Calder, 65; Lorna Blair, 64; Charles Giver, 59; Carl Watt, 58; James Cole, 57; Louis Calkins, 56; Helen Redig, 56; Florence Cannon, 51; Marion Ralph, 50; Andrew Davidson, 50; L. Boardman, Teacher.

Grade to III.—Ruth Trimble, Gertie Gourlay, Fred Jackson, Jean Campbell, Lillian Clarke, Mary Reeves, Blanche Teas, Edna Berrey, Reggie Appleyard, Ruth Weber, Robert Armour, Earl Calkins, John Armour, Albert Blair, Loretta Chase, Tom Travis, Watson Macdonald, Raymond Bauer, Haldor Beebe; Vera Williams, Gwen Hall, Bruce Gilmore, Jessie Nelson, Gordon Hutz, Verne Storey. Junior II. to Senior II.—Edith Bond, Clara Boode, Rusep Bulger, Rhea Degeer, Stenley Glover, Teddy Goldring, Harry Halpin, Hertha Keise, Theodore Patton, Dora Pocock, Pansy Ritz, Harry Roberts, Verne Storey, Mary Toward, Jennie Travis, Eugene Ward, Mildred Ward, Arthur Winslow. Dora M. Talbot, Teacher.

## THE U.F.A. PICNIC.

The picnic at the Experimental Farm on Wednesday last, under the auspices of Lacombe U.F.A. was a most successful one, over two hundred farmers from all

parts of the Lacombe district being present. They report the farm to be in splendid shape this year, and were greatly struck with the great number and variety of experiments being carried on. Superintendent Hutton did all he could to make the visit profitable to holidaymakers, and the ladies provided ample refreshments. Another visit will be made to the farm later in the season.

## INSTANTLY KILLED AT COOKING LAKE.

Edmonton, June 25.—Tom C. MacQuarrie, aged 22, a sorter in the Edmonton post office, was killed accidentally and instantly killed at Cooking Lake yesterday evening at six o'clock.

With a friend, W. Schroeter, from the general delivery department, MacQuarrie was spending some holidays at the lake. Although delighted at the fatality, they were lacking last night, it appears that MacQuarrie and Schroeter were just getting in from a boat ride. In the bottom of the rowboat MacQuarrie had a shotgun. It was loaded and cocked. MacQuarrie leaped over and pulled the gun toward him, gripping it by the barrel. The trigger caught in some projection in the bottom of the boat and the charge was exploded. The entire charge struck the young man in the stomach and he was killed instantly.

## R. B. CHADWICK DIES SUD- DENLY FRIDAY NIGHT.

Edmonton, June 28.—R. B. Chadwick, until recently superintendent of the department of neglected children, and one of the best-known public officials in the province, died very suddenly at his residence, 9637 113th street, at 11.30 o'clock Friday night.

Dr. Wilson, who has been in attendance on Mr. Chadwick during his recent illness, was summoned hastily, and Dr. Forin was also called.

It is stated that his death was due to over exertion when he had not yet fully recovered from the effects of the operation for appendicitis that he recently underwent. Mr. Chadwick left the Royal Alexandra hospital a week ago. Since then he had been busy packing up, preparing to move to Chicago, where he had accepted a position.

## JUDGMENT IS GIVEN AGAINST REALTY CO.

Calgary, June 21.—Many speculators who invested in Young realty during the time of the Young boom and expected to find this small Saskatchewan town grow to a flourishing railway center and summer resort, but who have since been sadly disappointed, will be interested in the judgment handed down by Justice Ives in favor of Chas. Frederick Dell.

Mr. Dell sued the Young Realty & Construction Co. for \$490 and interest, the amount paid for lots in Young which he claims were sold to him on representations which have since proven to be wrong. Judgment has been given for this amount and the agreement of sale on the lots in question has been rescinded.

## HARDISTY'S TAX RATE

At a meeting of the town council of Hardisty the tax rate for 1916 was placed at 80 mills, proportioned as follows:—General, 20 mills; debt service, 12 mills; debt service school, 15 mills; general school levy, 12 mills. If taxes are paid on or before July 16 a discount of 10 per cent. will be allowed or 6 per cent. if paid on or before October 15th. The town assessment has been reduced \$35,000 this year from last year's figures.

## British People Are Growing Serious

London, July 2.—There are manifold indications throughout the United Kingdom that the people only now, after nearly a year, fully sense the seriousness of the war. Only a few months ago the boast was "business as usual." Theatre patronage was undiminished, and the restaurant trade normal. The cabinet ministers are now urging the necessity of the most rigid economy by individuals, and school children are being besought to invest in the war loan. The newspapers daily are carrying full page advertisements of the war loan.

The Teutonic successes in Galicia, the slowness of the Dardanelles operations and the failure of the allies to inaugurate the much discussed offensive in the west, are responsible for this change in public demeanor.

## FARM MACHINERY LEGISLA- TION IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Regina, Sask., June 25.—Probably one of the most important pieces of legislation which the Saskatchewan government has submitted to the inspection of the legislature came up Tuesday afternoon when Hon. A. Turgeon, attorney-general, brought to the attention of the house the bills arising out of the implement commission inquiry on a second reading.

Mr. Turgeon traced the history of the investigation and treatment of his subject was followed by words of praise from both sides of the house. At the outset Mr. Turgeon explained that it was found necessary to trace back bills to cover the recommendations of the commission which, though not long, were substantial and their provisions were worthy of careful study and consideration.

The complaints of the farmers were dealt with seriously by Mr. Turgeon and judging from their complaints he said it was clear that they were dissatisfied at the very beginning of their relationship with machinery companies. He pointed out that all the allegations made may not have been justified, but such was the story of the farmers, and under the circumstances the decision to appoint a commission of inquiry, upon the recommendation of the agricultural committee of the house was well justified.

One of the first complaints dealt with was with reference to the loss arising from misrepresentations made by agents of machinery companies for which the companies refused to assume responsibility. In the opinion of the commission the remedy can be found by providing a contract wherein the company will be compelled to state specifically in writing by way of warranty exactly what work the machine will do. This will remove from agents the opportunity for misrepresentation or at least misunderstanding.

Mr. Turgeon laid great stress on the importance of the contract and read extracts from judgments coming with the unfairness of the contract at present in use.

Mr. Bradshaw (Pease Albert), following Mr. Turgeon, stated that if he had any criticism to offer it would be that it was late in the session to bring the bills in. He objected on general grounds to the formation of a commission to investigate conditions. He was followed by Hon. George Langley, minister of municipalities and affairs, who paid a high tribute to the drafting of the bills and the explanations given by the attorney-general of the various matters in connection therewith.

The dances at the pavilion at Gull Lake will be held every Wednesday and Saturday night throughout the season.









## The Lacombe Guardian

F. H. SCHOOLEY, PROPRIETOR

### DOCTOR CLARK IS AGAIN CHOSEN BY LIBERALS OF RED DEER

At a largely attended convention of the Liberals of Red Deer federal constituency held at Red Deer on June 20, Dr. M. Clark, of Olds, sitting member for the constituency, was again chosen as the party's standard bearer for the riding for the next Dominion election.

There was never any doubt as to Dr. Clark being unanimously re-nominated as the candidate for the redistributed federal constituency of Red Deer by the Liberal convention. But none the less the heartiness of the nomination and the pride the delegates felt in the character and reputation of their candidate were high tribute to the place Dr. Clark has won for himself, not only with his supporters, but with all Canadians.

### BATTLE OF WATERLOO

The famous Battle of Waterloo, which took place a century ago, on June 18, was fought solely for the purpose of ending the career of Napoleon Bonaparte, the greatest military genius the world has ever known. When the news of Napoleon's return from Elba spread over Europe consternation reigned among the powers who had been wrangling at Vienna, and they vowed his destruction, declaring that the peace of Europe rested upon his downfall.

For fourteen years Napoleon as First Consul and Emperor of France had played a part which developed every phase of his character. The military party of that nation idolized him. He had fed them with glory and plunder and they repaid him with a devotion such as has never been shown by the French for any other man, and when he returned from Elba the army at once rallied to his standard and restored him as ruler of the Empire, determining to cast their destiny with him.

He was anxious to strike a decisive blow before the allied armies could be collected in formidable array before him. Feeling sure that the best troops of England were still in America, and knowing that the German forces on the Rhine were weak, and that the Russian armies were in Poland, he hoped to work on the feelings of his father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria, and to rouse the anger of the Emperor Alexander against the allies and thus reduce the enemies to England and Prussia. These hopes, however, were not fulfilled, for the allies had worked together with great energy and before his schemes had been completed he found himself compelled to begin the war.

There is much discussion as to his preparation and many writers declare that his old fire of militarism was gone and that the Napoleon of Waterloo was a far different man from the Napoleon of Austerlitz and Wagram. He was 47 years of age, had grown corpulent and was easily tired out. The reckless exposure and intense labor of sixteen hours out of twenty-four in his earlier campaigns had told upon his health and he often slept too much where he once slept too little. He now hesitated to order the death of a traitor, where in the early days a man was shot on suspicion. He even sought the advice of others (a thing unheard of in times gone by) and had many conferences with the patriot Carnot. "When one has had misfortunes one no longer has confidence, which is necessary to success," he told the old warrior before leaving Paris to join his army. Napoleon felt that he was working at a disadvantage—he stood at bay against a world in arms.

The Duke of Wellington, the hero of the Vienna Congress, who had been summoned the "Iron Duke" on account of his physical strength and inflexible will, was to lead the united forces against the French. Like the majority of

the English generals of note, he was of Irish birth. At first he fought the French troops in Portugal and in Spain, where he offered them strong resistance, and in 1814 he fought the battle of Toulouse at Solitz. His career in Spain made him a hero and resulted in his selection by the powers to "save Europe." Although he had the unbounded confidence of his army, the warm admiration of most Englishmen and the esteem of the sovereigns of Europe, it is doubtful whether any human being ever really loved him. Always austere and selfish and never known to laugh, he conducted everything after a military fashion and resented any reforms of any kind, especially in the army he had few intimates and was exacting even in the smallest matters. He was about the same age as Napoleon, and like the "Little Corporal," a teetotaler.

Field Marshal Blücher, the commander of the Prussian forces, who saved the day at Waterloo, was of a totally different make-up—seventy-three years of age at the time of the battle, a hard drinker, headstrong, belligerent and iron-willed, yet true-hearted and fearless, a born fighter who could not be discouraged for no matter how things went in battle he was sure to "come back." Always ready to take the field, and adored by his troops, he was eager to go himself wherever he had sent them—shirking nothing. With all these rough qualities he was a devoted husband and a loyal subject. His hatred of Napoleon was intense, and knowing this, Wellington felt sure that he could count on Blücher in the Waterloo fight if he could hold out against the French until the arrival of the Prussians. These were the three men who led the forces in that battle which sent Napoleon to St. Helena.

At the beginning of June, 1815, Napoleon has raised an army of 276,982 men, of whom nearly 200,000 were ready for battle. But threatened on all sides by the enemies he could not bring all his cannon, bayonets and sabres to bear upon one point. He wanted to surprise the allies, but their spies prevented this. Things did not move to his liking, but instead of keeping in touch with everything pertaining to his army, as he was wont to do in former campaigns, he frequently left the task to a subordinate and went off to take a nap, and only a day or two before the battle he reviewed his troops seated in a chair and fell asleep before they had all passed. His first operation in the invasion of Belgium was a masterpiece, for he was able to concentrate his entire army on the frontier before the allies were aware of it. Marshal Ney had joined the army and this naturally added to the patriotism of the soldiers. The energy and resolution of the allies were shown by the immense forces directed against France, although the Duke of Wellington complained bitterly of the inefficiency of his army. "I have an infamous army," he wrote to Lord Stewart, "very weak and ill-equipped, and an inexperienced staff. In my opinion they are doing nothing in England." By the middle of June Wellington from all sources had raised an army of a little over 105,000 men and 196 guns. They were a heterogeneous mass of British and continental troops. Their greatest virtue was their implicit faith in their commander and their willingness to carry out his orders on the minute.

Blücher in June had 120,000 men and about 300 guns. The men were all Prussians—an attempt to make use of 14,000 Saxons came near being fatal to the commander, as they mutinied and attempted to slay Blücher at his headquarters. The Prussians were well trained and eager to "get at" Napoleon. The Dutch-Belgians—a splendid body of men, were under the command of the Prince of Orange. On June 15th, the French and Prussians had a skirmish at Charloir, the Prussians losing one thousand men. Nothing was known of this encounter by the Duke of Wellington, who was in Brussels until the next day, although he was aware that the French had crossed into Belgium.

The Duchess of Richmond gave a ball and supper on the night of the 15th, to which all the notables of the city were invited. There was the wildest sort of revelry and all went well until near midnight, when the rumor spread that an action had taken place between the Prussians and

French. No credit was given to the rumor at first, but gradually the officers began to disappear from the ballroom and the guests learned the truth. Charloir had been taken by the French, who were advancing on Brussels. At one o'clock on the following morning the bridges still unoccupied all the soldiers to their respective regiments, and before daylight Wellington's men were on the march.

The battles of Quatre Bras and Ligny followed. During the latter Wellington narrowly escaped being made a prisoner. The Prussians fell back on Wavre and the British and allied troops on Waterloo, where Wellington took up his headquarters in a house opposite the village church. A part of the army occupied the house and garden of the Hougomont, a spacious chateau which included a number of buildings enclosed by a stone wall. There was a dense wood about the place, making it an ideal one for soldiers to hide. Blücher remained at Wavre.

Napoleon was surprised when the dawn broke on the morning of the eighteenth and he saw through the drizzling rain the allied armies. Raising his arm he pointed toward the Hougomont and exclaimed, "Ah, I have them, these English!" The sun came out about nine o'clock, and later the French opened with a terrific attack on the Hougomont. After considerable firing a division of infantry under command of Jerome Bonaparte, advanced toward the Hougomont, shouting as they came—"Vive l'Empereur!" but they were soon forced to seek shelter. Later the chateau fell into the hands of the French and they made desperate attempts to enter the building. In the meantime the other part of the army harassed the street, hoping thereby to break the British centre and get between them and the Prussian army, which Napoleon knew was on its way to the field. From noon until three in the afternoon the fighting around the Hougomont continued, and at that hour Napoleon, seeing that the British could not be ousted, gave orders that the chateau be set on fire. Many of the wounded perished in the building before they could be moved. After this the French commander turned his attention to the right wing of the British force.

The Hanoverian Dutch and Brunswick squares made a stubborn resistance. Although many of the men were mowed down by the French guns, Bonaparte remained at La Belle Alliance "walking about in deep thought and occasionally taking a pinch of snuff." He anxiously scanned the British lines and gave his orders rapidly. The Prussians had not arrived and he saw the allies falling like flies before his guns. The Duke of Wellington, too, saw the carnage among his troops and exclaimed to one of his officers: "Would to God that night of Blücher would come!" It was 4.30 in the afternoon when the promised aid arrived. The roads were almost impassable owing to the storm of the night before, and the Prussians had been on the march since four o'clock in the morning. The trained eye of the Prussian Field Marshal at once took in the serious situation and he hurried his two brigades into battle without waiting for the arrival of his whole force.

Napoleon sent his reserves against the new arrivals, declaring that his men would yet eat their supper in Brussels. The Marquis of Anglesma made a brilliant charge against the French and succeeded in cutting up two battalions of the French Guards. At seven in the evening the fighting was furious all along the lines, which were very close to each other. Napoleon still believed that he would win, and pointing to the farm of the Sacred Hedge he said to his men: "There, gentlemen, is the road to Brussels!" Between eight and ten at night Wellington ordered the British to advance, the Prussian army forming a similar movement at the same time. They threw the French on the defensive and they were forced to flee. The cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" died away and the allied forces were soon on the ridge behind La Belle Alliance, which had been the stronghold of the French. At the village of Plancenoit, where the reserve of Napoleon's old guard were stationed, there was some resistance, but after they were formed by the Prussians, the rout was complete. All night long there was a general stampede of the French. They were

followed for a time by the Prussians, who came up after the battle was over and at one time they were so close to Napoleon that he was compelled to defend himself with his pistol. He abandoned his carriage and rode horseback to Charloir and then took another carriage to Paris, which he had left but a week before confident of victory.

Napoleon had 74,000 men and 240 guns in the field; Wellington had 67,000 men and 184 guns. Military men who have gone over the field declare that the British position was especially strong and Napoleon's attempt to break the centre of the British army so well posted as it was has been compared to Lee's effort to storm the heights of Gettysburg. No battle was ever fought with more obstinacy and courage. The losses in all were about 40,000 men—6,000 men of both armies died in the attack on the Hougomont alone. Twenty-five thousand horses perished.

Such was the price Europe paid at Waterloo for the defeat of Napoleon.

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## CANADIAN PACIFIC

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F. H. SCHOOLEY, Agent, Lacombe



## MODERN EXPLOSIVES HAD BIRTH ONLY IN 1889.

By Vivian B. Lewis, professor of chemistry at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, in the London Chronicle.

The history of the modern explosives used in the great war dates back to 1889, when smokeless powders first were used, because a possibility, up to that time gunpowder had been the explosive used both as a charge for the gun and as a bursting charge for shells, and although, as a result of 50 years' work, the forms of gunpowder used had been so beautifully fitted to the work that had to be done as to render the powder charge a "propellant," the result of the firing of which could be absolutely predicted, the fact that more than one-half the weight of the powder was driven from the gun in the form of smoke became an insuperable objection.

In 1890, the largest guns we had weighed 110 tons, fired a charge of 900 pounds of prim powder, threw a shell weighing 1,600 pounds, and were 76.25 inches in diameter. The shells were, therefore, larger than the 16-inch guns the Germans are supposed to possess, while our own largest guns are now the 16-inch on the new superdreadnoughts throwing a 2,400-pound shell with 50 per cent. greater muzzle velocity than the old 16.25-inch gun using powder. The secret of this increase in efficiency is that the charge of the old 110-ton gun had not only to drive out the projectile, but also some 500 pounds of smoke, while less than 50 per cent. of the charge was effective.

The introduction of rapid firing machine guns made the smoke a trouble still more serious and rendered a smokeless powder a necessity.

In any successful explosion, certain conditions have to be fulfilled. One must be able to concentrate in a small space bodies which will act upon each other independently of the air with enormous rapidity, forming the largest possible volumes of gas, which, having to find way for itself, gives the explosive effect. If this change takes an appreciable time the body can be used as a "propellant" in a gun, and gunpowder is of this character. When, however, the change takes place practically instantaneously it cannot be used in a gun and is used in high explosive shells, bombs, torpedoes and mines, and such bodies we call "high explosives." Gunpowder and nitroglycerine being examples of this class. When, during the formation of the gas from the solid in explosion, other solid compounds are formed, as well, the solids are blown out in fine particles and form a cloud of smoke. But if only gases are produced the explosion is smokeless. Gunpowder on being fired gives more than half its weight as solids, and therefore forms cloud of smoke. Gunpowder is resolved entirely into gases and gives no smoke.

When the necessity for a smokeless powder became urgent, it was naturally to gunpowder that attention was most largely turned, but all attempts to convert it from an "explosive" to a "propellant" failed until it was discovered that its rate of combustion could be slowed down by destroying the original cotton structure that still existed in the gunpowder. If cotton fibre is examined under the microscope it is found to consist of minute tubes, and in the process of converting the cotton into "gunpowder" by soaking it in a mixture of the strongest nitric and sulphuric acids, washing out all acid and drying, this structure remains, and if the gunpowder were used as a charge in a big gun, no matter how much it was compressed, the rate of the combustion would be pressed back into these tubes and so accelerate the burning as to give almost instantaneous explosion, straining the gun and giving low velocity to the projectile.

Nitroglycerine is an even more rapid "explosive" than gunpowder, and it used in the same way would burst it, probably without driving out the projectile at all. Nobel, however, discovered that if a low form of gunpowder was saturated in nitroglycerine the "gunpowder" was gelatinized, all structure disappeared and both explosives became so famed in their action that they were converted into a smokeless propellant and could be got into a form in which they were far superior to gunpowder. This idea was improved upon by Sir Frederick

Abel and Sir James Dewar, who found that the simplest form of gunpowder, which is made up of nitroglycerine, could be got into a gelatinized mass with nitroglycerine as a common solvent, such as acetone, was used to blend them and afterwards evaporated out, and this, with 5 per cent. of vaseline to increase its stability and lubricate the gun, forms our modern "propellant" Cordite, so named from the fact that it is cast into sticks, rods or cords, according to the size of the gun in which it is to be used.

The smokeless powder used by the Germans contains no nitroglycerine and consists of nitrocellulose gelatinized by alcohol and ether, so as to destroy its structure. The fact that all the modern explosives are made from substances of the most innocent character, such as cotton, glycerine and coal tar, emphasizes the importance of a strict blockade on all imports to Germany.

The class of true "high explosives" are all capable of undergoing an instantaneous decomposition by what is known as detonation, which consists in firing in contact with them a small quantity of mercuric fulminate, which instantly resolves them into gas and creates so enormous and so sudden a pressure that a shell filled with a high explosive and then fired by a detonator is shattered into fragments, causing widespread destruction.

An idea can be gained of the increase in the rate of combustion given by detonation, from the fact that a compressed disc of gunpowder ignited in the open air takes about half a minute to burn an inch, but that if a train of such discs is fired by detonators the explosive travels at the rate of 200 miles a minute, and a harmless combustion becomes a terrific explosion that destroys everything in its path. The modern high explosives, used as bursting charges in shells, torpedoes, bombs, mines and the aviators' bombs, are, chiefly, compounds formed by the nitration of certain coal tar derivatives.

Phenol or carbolic acid, obtained from the middle of fraction

distilled from coal tar, yields on nitration picric acid, the basis of the English "Lyddite," the French "Melinite," and the Japanese "Shimose powder," while an explosive attracting even greater attention in the present war is obtained in the same way by nitration from toluene, found in the crude benzol obtained by distillation from the tar, and in larger quantities in the benzol obtained by scrubbing coal gas of coke oven gas with heavy oil.

The Lyddite shells used in the South African campaign showed great diversity of behaviour, at one time exploding with tremendous effect, and at others giving a low order of explosion and dense yellowish-green fumes. This was due to the fact that for its proper explosion picric acid needs a powerful detonator, and fear of premature explosions in the gun prevented sufficiently strong detonators being used. Later on the Japanese, who used picric acid under the name of "Shimose powder" in their war with Russia, rendered the bursting charge as highly effective by the use of a detonator of a different character, but paid the penalty of the sensitive nature of the explosive by several cases of premature explosion of the shell in the gun.

## MURDER CASE COLLAPSES.

Edmonton, June 25.—The Meier murder case, in which Mrs. Meier and her two eldest sons were charged with the murder of her husband, came to a sudden and dramatic conclusion Wednesday afternoon. Immediately after the prosecution asked that the case be asked permission to retire. In a few minutes they returned with an unanimous verdict of not guilty. The foreman said that the jurors felt that Henry Meier came to his death through asphyxiation, but owing to the conflicting evidence given by the brothers they were unable to find the accused guilty of murder. In their opinion death was either accidental or the result of suicide.

People who have lived in the eastern provinces, under the Scott Act and other freak laws will not think so by their vote. At the present moment when so many Alberta homes have been torn and riddled by the horrible war in Europe, it is bad enough to have any sort of an election or campaign on hand, but it becomes much more objectionable when an organization that assumes to be in existence solely for the moral welfare of the people deliberately misrepresents the issue and stoops to those very tactics which are being denounced in the political arena. Stick to the point: What will the proposed Liquor Act do for Alberta?

## AN ODIOROUS COMPARISON

Inasmuch as the electorate are to be asked to choose between the Liquor License Ordinance—now in force—and the Liquor Act—proposed on July 21st next, it is quite important that the people of the province should familiarize themselves with the provisions of both Acts in order that they may vote intelligently when the above named date rolls around.

With that in view we have gone over the Liquor License Ordinance with reasonable care during the past week or two, and a comparison of its construction with that of the proposed Liquor Act is much more than interesting in at least one respect—it is, indeed, full of startling.

For instance: The present Liquor License Ordinance first of all provides and creates the machinery by which the Act can be enforced. Thus it provides for the Provincial Board of License Commissioners, for the appointment of a chief license in-

spector, of numerous license inspectors in various parts of the province and other officials to see that the provisions of the Liquor License Ordinance are properly observed. Obviously without this chain of official machinery the Ordinance would be something of a white elephant.

And here is just one more place where the proposed Liquor Act is so incongruous as to cause one to laugh outright. The officials of the Alberta Temperance and Moral Reform League apparently were so eager to take that "step in the right direction," so determined to bring on a vote of some kind or other in order no doubt to counteract to some extent the humiliation they had been compelled to endure through their own short-sightedness in other parts of the province that they must have given little or no thought to the Act on which they are asking a pronouncement on July 21st next.

The proposed Liquor Act contains 74 clauses, but not a single one of those clauses, and not a single word in any one of all its provisions makes the slightest reference as to how the Act is to be enforced. True, it provides for medical certificates, permits, and such like, but the only "officer" provided for in the Liquor Act is the vendor, and he has to devote all his time to the selling and distribution of booze—not in curtailing the use of it.

Such crass stupidity on the part of the League is almost unbelievable. But that is not all.

Having failed in framing the Liquor Act to provide the machinery for its proper enforcement, the League renders confusion worse confounded by destroying with a stroke of the pen the official machinery at present in existence for the enforcement of the Liquor Li-

cence Ordinance in clause 73, which provides that "The Liquor License Ordinance, and all amendments thereto are hereby repealed."

Therefore, if it were at all possible for such a thing to happen and the proposed Liquor Act came into operation on July 1st, 1916, the inevitable result would be a wide-open province, for while we would have the Liquor Act providing for the regulation of the liquor business, we would not have a single officer to see that its regulations were enforced. All the license inspectors, etc., are now appointed under the Liquor Ordinance. Repeal that ordinance and the government would have not a mite of authority for continuing to employ these officers, and they would automatically join the ranks of the unemployed.

And this is only one more of the long list of blunders which the League are responsible for and which they are asking the electors to condone by voting for the Liquor Act on July 21st. There are many other blunders almost as serious in the Liquor Act, and it is our purpose to point them out—if we have time to complete the list before voting day.

## C. A. WINDLE WILL SPEAK IN LACOMBE

C. A. Windle, editor of Brawn's Iconoclast, will speak on the Liquor Act in Lacombe, in the Comet Theatre, on the evening of the 7th of July. He is touring the province in the interest of the opponents of the Liquor Act. Mr. Windle has repeatedly challenged Billy Sunday, the great Evangelist to debate on the Liquor question and Mr. Sunday has always been afraid to meet Mr. Windle.

## OPINIONS OF OPPONENTS OF THE LIQUOR ACT

### THE PROPOSED LIQUOR ACT—A CAMPAIGN OF EVASION AND SUBTERFUGE

(By E. Carson)

Having been instructed by the Temperance Convention of 1914 to launch a campaign for the "suppression of the liquor business within the province as far as it was within the power of the province to do so," one would naturally expect the executive of that organization to not only carry out those instructions, but also make absolutely certain that there were no legal entanglements in the way, especially in view of the fiasco in which all their previous efforts had landed them.

But what do we find?

At the very session of the temperance convention at which this campaign was launched, the question was asked whether it was, after all, possible to bring on a vote under the provisions of the Direct Legislation Act inasmuch as that Act specifically stated that any proposed legislation which might be introduced under its provisions must not be of such a nature as to interfere with the revenue of the province. Many of the delegates expressed doubt on this point, but the automatic secretary of the League waived all such suggestions aside. He or someone else had asked someone else about it and had been told that it was all right. No further effort was made to get a ruling on the point thus raised.

Again, the 1914 session of the Alberta Methodist Conference dealt after considerable deliberation and discussion that it would not be wise for the Conference to endorse the "Prohibition" campaign which had in the meantime been launched as in the opinion of the Conference the prohibition vote could not be legally taken under the Direct Legislation Act, and that to do so would be to retard or set back temperance sentiment for many years. Many of the officials of the League

are members of this Conference and knew all about this, yet they persisted in going ahead with their "Prohibition" campaign.

Since the above events there have been one or two sessions of the Alberta Legislature, and if the officers of the League had any desire to act in good faith they might at least have gone before the Legislature and asked for an interpretation of that clause of the Direct Legislation Act having reference to revenue. But they did not do this. They know that the vote presently to be taken must come to nothing. They know and have known from the beginning that no matter how the vote goes on July 21st, that it cannot possibly result in prohibition. They know that the proposed Liquor Act does not embody the principle of prohibition, that it is at best another way of regulating the business, yet they have speakers all over the province urging the electors to vote for prohibition on July 21st, and are asking for contributions to help along the cause of prohibition.

Thus their campaign is the rank and kind of subterfuge and evasion. They are deliberately giving the impression that, if there is a majority vote in favor of the Liquor Act, Alberta will become "dry." "Vote Alberta dry on 21st July" is one of their slogans. Yet their Act allows a man to have liquor in his home for beverage purposes, allows one to have ten gallons of grain alcohol for mechanical purposes when everyone who understands anything about mechanics knows that wood or denatured alcohol is best, allows a druggist to have five gallons, puts an unnamed number of "venders" into the liquor business at the Government's expense and on Government salary, and allows anyone to have an unlimited quantity on hand for "scientific" purposes. One could "preserve" a dozen green peas in a barrel of alcohol and still not violate the proposed Act. Is that sort of thing going to make Alberta dry? Is that prohibition?

# Can You Stand Heavier Taxation?

## Vote "No" on July 21.

You now pay a war tax, an increment tax, a wild land tax. You are some millions of dollars behind in city taxes.

The Province has no natural resources to fall back upon.

The government must raise its revenue by direct taxation.

## You must Pay:

For the administration of the Liquor Act if it passes.

For the loss in revenue brought on by the cancellation of licenses.

When the city man cannot pay, then the farmer must dig up.

Urban centers are now over-taxed, rural districts carry heavy enough loads.

The Liquor Act does not forbid the consumption of spirituous or malt liquors

But it forces you to spend the money outside the Province.

Your money will go to enrich adjoining provinces; it will go to build roads, bridges, municipal improvements in Saskatchewan and British Columbia. Not one cent of the money spent on liquor as a beverage in Alberta will revert to the Province.

And you must pay. You are made a partner in the liquor business of Alberta. The medicinal, sacramental, scientific, mechanical consumption of alcohol in Alberta cannot legally keep more than three or four government vendors busy. But you will be asked to pay the salaries of hundreds of vendors. You will be asked to pay the salaries of scores of detectives, informers and vendors.

## Can you afford it?

# Vote "No" on July 21











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# THE LEADING STORE

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Those who are acquainted with the values we are offering every day need but little introduction—our prices are very attractive in every department.

## Ladies' Hose

Ladies' black, white and tan fibre silk hose, regular 35c on sale.....25c

## Ladies' Shoes

We have put on sale three lines of ladies' shoes, patent leather, tan, and vici kid. These are good values. Regular to \$5.00 on sale.....\$2.50

## Ladies' Collars

The balance of our ladies' fancy collars are on sale at a great reduction. Note the prices:  
Regular to \$1.25 on sale.....75c  
Regular 50c and 65c on sale.....40c

## Our Grocery List

1 gal pie peaches per tin.....35c	2 lb ginger snaps.....25c
Snyder's catsup, bottle.....35c	Royal House 14 flour 95 lb \$4.00
Snyder's chile sauce.....35c	49 lb 2.05
Snyder's salad dressing.....35c	Ogilvie's Centennial 95 lb 3.50
Selby peaches, per tin.....20c	49 lb 1.80
Selby pears, per tin.....20c	Swift's Premium Ham.....25c
Selby apricots, per tin.....25c	Lobsters, per tin.....35c
Selby pineapple, per tin.....25c	Corn, peas, beans, per tin.....10c
	Tomatoes, 2 time for.....25c



## Ladies' Spring Coats

In order to clear out our stock of ladies' coats we are going to offer them at a greatly reduced price. The styles are three-quarter length, long and short made in the latest styles, a good assortment of colors.

\$10.00 coats on sale.....	\$7.95
12.00 to 13.50 coats.....	9.75
15.00 coats.....	10.50
20.00 coats.....	14.75
25.00 coats.....	17.50

## Children's Dresses

We have a good variety of children's and misses' summer dresses at special prices ranging from.....50c to \$3.50

## Men's Summer Underwear

We have a large assortment of summer underwear in balbriggan, spring needle, and marine:

Balbriggan per garment.....	50c
Spring Needle per garment.....	50c
Marine per garment.....	65c
Balbriggan combinations.....	\$1.00
Spring Needle combinations.....	1.25

## Straw Hats

Now is the time to buy your straw hat. We have a good assortment of the latest shapes and styles, prices ranging from.....15c to \$6.50

## Men's Clothing

Just received a shipment of clothing for summer and fall wear, all sizes perfect fitting, Prices from.....\$8.00 to \$22.50

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the New Idea  
Patterns**

# A. M. Campbell Lacombe

**We carry a full  
range of Hardware  
at  
the Lowest Prices**

## Eventually

You will decide that a pair of properly fitted glasses are just what you require.

Then why put the matter off? Hundreds of people have practically been in darkness for years, simply because they have neglected this important matter. It means new life to you—no one who is wearing glasses would be without them for ten times their value. Come in and let me demonstrate this fact.

The newest thing in gold filled rimless eyeglasses, is the finger mount. We sell them with the best lenses, complete for \$4.50 and no charge for testing the eyes.

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**PAUL HOTSON**

Jeweler and Optician. Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

Royal Bank Building Barnett Ave., Lacombe

## Items of Interest Locally

Mrs. Thibaut, of Stettler was a Lacombe visitor this week.

John Bulger, of Denike & Bulger, goes to Calgary on the 5th to take a month's course at the Canadian Ophthalmic College.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. MacDonald are leaving on the 5th for a tour of Pacific coast points, including the California exposition cities. They expect to be gone a month.

The Orangemen have about completed arrangements for their grand celebration to be held here

on July 12th. Thousands of Orangemen from all parts of Alberta will be here.

During July and August the Presbyterian and Methodist churches of Lacombe will hold union services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The services during July will be held in the Presbyterian church.

The annual tennis tournament for the championship of Alberta, will be held on the Edmonton Tennis Club grounds during the week commencing Monday, August 16, 1915. Lacombe has several good tennis players and will doubtless be represented in the tournament.

Thistle Inn is in full blast at Gull Lake. Manager McPherson expects to have his popular house

full all summer. The grocery department is now stocked with everything necessary for the house-keeper, and fresh fruit, butter, eggs, etc., will be a specialty.

C. A. Windle, Editor of "Brann's Lion-Clash," will speak on the Liquor Act, in the Comet Theatre, Lacombe, on Wednesday evening, July 7. He is touring the province in the interest of the opponents of the Liquor Act. Mr. Windle has the reputation of being a good speaker and will undoubtedly be well worth hearing.

The Black Box continues to attract big crowds at the Rex every Saturday evening. In addition to putting on the very best motion pictures obtainable, the Rex entertains its patrons with a musical program that is worth more than the price of admission. The Rex Orchestra is not surpassed by any of those in the motion picture theatres of the larger cities.

The town council has appointed Dr. Harrington inspector of meats for the municipality. Hereafter all meat offered for sale in town will have to pass inspection. No meat killed in the old slaughter house on the west road will be allowed to be sold in town after July 1. A milk inspector will also be appointed shortly, and cows will have to pass the tuberculin test.

## DOUBLE TRAGEDY AT WITTENBURG

On Tuesday, June 29, a double tragedy occurred near Wittenburg, when Wm. Bodicot, aged 40, and his 16 year old son William met

death from gas in a well. It appears that on that morning the boy had gone down by means of a ladder into a fifty-eight foot well, to recover the bucket, which had become detached from the rope. Before he had reached the bottom his sister noticed that he was breathing heavily and a moment later she heard him fall into the water. She immediately summoned her father from the stable where he was at work at the morning chores. He went down into the well but called back to his wife that he could not find the boy and for her to go to a neighbor for help. She did so, but when she returned with the neighbor, Mr. Dyer, both father and son had disappeared. Mr. Dyer started down the ladder but had not gone far before he felt the effects of the gas and managed to get back to the surface in time to save himself from asphyxiation. It was so evident by this time that the well was so full of gas that it would have been folly for anyone else to venture down, so grappling hooks were procured and in the evening the bodies were recovered. Word was sent to Coroner Sharpe, who went to the scene of the accident as soon as possible. He found that both father and son had died of asphyxiation. On lowering a torch into the well it was found that gas was present in such a quantity that it was extinguished before reaching a distance of seven feet.

The Inland Revenue Bulletin, issued by the Dominion Government, proves very conclusively that Lacombe is being supplied with better milk than any other town in the Province. A list of all dealers is given, with the test

of milk taken by inspectors this spring. McCormick & Weddell, Bros., of Lacombe, head the list the percentage of butter fat being 5.25. In many cases the butter fat is around 2.70, and the nearest to Lacombe is a Red Deer milkman, with butter fat test of 4.25.

## MARRIED.

ALDWICKLE-COVERDALE — At the home of the bride's parents, Lacombe, on June 28th, by the Rev. M. White, M.A., B.D., Ernest Henry Aldwinkle, to Miss Anna Coverdale.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC CANADIAN PACIFIC

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Lv. Ft. William Sun. 2 p.m. Tues. 2 p.m. Sat. 2 p.m. Fri. 3 p.m.  
"Pt. Arthur" "3 p.m." "3 p.m." "3 p.m." "3 p.m."  
Arr. Ft. McNell Tues. 8:30 a.m. Thurs. 8:30 a.m. Mon. 8:30 a.m. Sun. 8:30 a.m.  
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